THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 18 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9450.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead*, *R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the middle of next month, and has good accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 18th November, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 18th November 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. Bax H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 18th Nov., 1137.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; will sail with all despatch, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offer.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 18*th Nov.*, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Lady *Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 18th November, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL The ORIENT, 500 tons, has four good cabins on the poop disengaged and will sail about the 25th inst. Apply to Captain *Taylor* on board or at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 17th November, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances, Charles Heath*, Commander, will have quick dispatch, and has roomy accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row.*—Bombay 18th November, 1837.

THE *Schooner "Emily,"* being now ready for Sea, will sail for the Red Sea as soon as the limited number of Passengers (six) are procured.

For terms apply to *W. Baxter Esq.* at *Messrs. Forbes and Co's*, office.—Bombay, 14th Nov. 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY AND BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, are this day admitted as partners in our Firm. which will be conducted as heretofore, under the name and firm of,

(Signed) JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY AND Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1837.

ખબર—મીશતર•એફરવાનજી•જીજીભાઇ• તથા•બહમનજી•જીજીભાઇ•આજ•દીનેથી•હમા રી•પેઢીનાં•પતી આલા•દાખેલ•શામેમેન્ય ઈઆ છે❀અને•હવેપછેથી•હમારી•પેઢી•તથા•વેપાર જીજીભાઇ•દાદાભાઇ•તથા•ફંમપનીને•નામે•ચા લશે—શ્રી•ચુમબજી•નીતારીખ ૩૧ મી•અકટો બર•શંને ૧૮૩૭ ❀

(શહી)જીજીભાઇ•દાદાભાઇ•તથા•ફંમપની

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES. —Courier Office, 18th November, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Byee Heerabye*, the widow of *Jamshedjee Cookajee* late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted, to *Manacjee Jamasjee*, the sole Executor named in, and appointed by the abovementioned Will, all persons concerned the ein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 17th day of November, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE.

Petitioner Proctor's.

મરનાર•બાઇ•હીરાંબાઇ•તે•પારશી• જં મશેદજી•ફકજાજી•ની•વીઢવા•શ્રી•ચુમબજી•ની રેવેવાશી•તેનાં•ચેલાં•વીલ•અથવા• વશીએ તનાંમાંનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી• ચુ મબજી•નુદી ફ્રેટરની•થ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટમો• માંણેકજી•જમાશજી•એ•ધણીને એ•મરનાર બાઇએ•પોતાનાં•વીલમો•એખલો•એકજ• વકીલ•ઠેરવેઓછે•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મ હને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોજ• હનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•અકેરવા એ—તારીખ ૧૭ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

મારગીન•તથા•આરમીટેજ

અરજ•કરનારનાં•વકીલો

ON Sale at Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co's*, office 2 Double Barrelled Guns by Purdy price Rs. 500 Cash.—Bombay, 18th Nov. 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY,

Between VUSSONJEE NANJEE..... } *Complainant.*

vs.

SOONDERJEE VIRJEE, BHIMJEE CULLIANJEE KHOOSHALL CULLIANJEE and RAMJEE MADOW..... } *Defendants*

WHEREAS by an order of the said Supreme Court made in the above suit *Henry Fawcett, Thomas Wingate Henderson* and *Robert Wigram Crawford* of Bombay Esquires having been appointed Receivers to collect and get in the outstanding Debts due and owing to the Partnership Firms of *Nanjee Seskern, Bhimjee Dewjee, and Dewjee Nanjee*,—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said Firms or to any of them are hereby required forthwith to account with and pay into the office of *Messrs. Remington and Company of Bombay* the amount of their respective Debts in default of which Proceedings will be taken to recover the same.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Compts. Solicitor.*

શ્રી•ચુમબજી•નીતે•નુદી ફ્રેટરની•થ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમો

ફકુફટી

વશનજી•નાંનજી.....ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર

થ્રુનદરજી•વીરજી•તથા•લીમજી•ફલીઆંન નજી•તથા•ખુશાલ•ફલીઆંનજી•તથા•રાં મજી•આફધવ.....જવાબ•દેનારાઓ

થ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટનાં•એફ•કુટુંમનામાંથી•ઉ પર•ફકેલા•ફજીઆમો•ફેનરી•ફાશેટ•તથા• ઠામશ•વીનગેટ•હેનડરશન•તથા•રાબરટ• વીગરાંમ•ફરાફરડ•જશકુએરોને (રીશીવર) એટલે•વશુલ•કરનારા•મુકરર•કીધાછે•તેહો એ•નાંનજી•શેશકરંન•તથા•લીમજી•દેવજી• તથા•દેવજી•નાંનજી•એ•તરેણે•પેઢીઓની ઉધરાંણી•વશુલ•કરવી—ખબર•હીઆંથી• આપીએચજે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોજ•ઉપર• ક હેલી•પેઢીઓ•અથવા•તેમોથી•કુરએફ• પેઢીને•દેવા•હોઇ•તેહોએ•હવેથી•પોતાનુ• દેવુ•કશાબ• કરીને•શ્રી•ચુમબજવાલી•મી શીઅરશ•રીમીગટન• તથા • કુમપનીની• આરીશમો•પગાર•કરવુ•કદાચ•નફી•પગા ર•કરશે•તો•તેહો•ઉપર•ઉધરાંણી • વશુલ• કરવા•શાકુ•ધારાની•કરીઆદીઓ• થશે—

તારીખ ૧૩ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેચ—કબલીકુ•મારીશ

કરીઆદી•કરનારનો•વકીલ•

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Equity side of the said court, made in a cause wherein *Janordon Morojee and Wittul Morojee Ramcrustna Morojee and Pillajee Morojee* Infants by their next friend Janordon Morojee are *Complainants* and *Crustnaboye, Dadaboye and Hurrichund Ramjee* are *Defendants* before JOHN LLOYD PHILIPPS Esq. Master of the said court at his office in the Court House between the hours 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 29th day of November instant, the following property (vizt.) A House and Ground situate and being No. 89 on the new Sonapoor Road without the Fort of Bombay, and another House situate and being No. 2 in the Oart called or known by the name of Dhassowdy, at or near Chawoolwaddy without the Fort of Bombay, late the property of Moroba Ballajee, Hindoo, deceased, which said Property will be sold in Lots as follows.

LOT. 1. One house and ground, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, adjoining the family house of the said Moroba Ballajee on the new Sonapoor road, bounded on the East by the said family house, on the west by the house by Wassoodew Barickrow, on the north by the house of Framjee Ruttonjee Moos, and on the south by the above public road and assessed No. 89.

LOT. 2. One other house of one story on Fazandaree ground situate in the Oart Dhosowdy at or near Chawoolwady and bounded on the East, by the house of Bappoo Jamadar, on the West by the house of Parsee Merwanjee Jamsetjee, on the north by the house of Sumsoodeen Palowker, and on the south by public road called Jewba Sonajee's street and assessed No. 2.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the office of the said *Master* or of *Mr. Collins*, solicitor at his office within the Fort of Bombay.

(Signed) J. L. PHILIPPS,

Acting Master in Equity.

શ્રી•ચુમબજી•નુદી ફ્રેટરની•થ્રુપરીમ• ફોરટમોથી•ઇફકુફટી•શાકડમાં•ફિક•કુટુંમનો મુ•થાકછે•જે•ફજીઆમો•જનારદન•મોરો જી•તથા•વીઠલ•મોરોજી•તથા•રાંમકુકુશટનાં મોરોજી•તથા•પીલાજી•મોરોજી•ફિછેલા•બંધે બાલકોછે•તેની•વતી•તેનાં•ગોતરેજ•જનાર દન•મોરોજી•ફરીઆદી•કરનારાઓ•તથા• કુકુશટનાંબાઇ•તથા•દાદાબાઇ•તથા• હરી ચંદ•રાંમજી•જવાબ•દેનારાઓછે•વાશતે•જં ન•લાઇડ•સ્ટીલપશ•ઇશકુકર•એજ• ફોરટ નો•માશતર•થાએ•તેની•આરીશ•ફોરટ•વા લા•ઘેરમોછે•તાંહાં•તેની•ફનુરમો•પાછલા• પોહોરનાં•ફલાફ ૩ તથા ૪ ની•વચમાંબુધવા રે•તારીખ ૨૯ મી•નવેમબર•ચાલતા• મફી નાંનીને•દીને•ઘેર•એફ•તથા•જમીન•જે•ઉપ ર•આંફ ૮૯ મોછે•તે•બાફારફોટ•નવા•થ્રુનાં પુરનાં•રશતા•ઉપરછે•તથા•બીજુ•ઘેર•ઇફ જે•ઉપર•આંફ ૨ એછે•તેશ્રી•બાફારફોટ• ધશવડી • વાડીમો • ચેવુલ • વાડીની•પડોશ મોછે•તે•મીલફત•આગલા•મરનાર•હીન કુ મોરોબા•બાલાજીનીછે•તે•જફેર•લીલાંકુ • કરીને•વેચશે—તેની•વીગત ❀

લાટ ૧ લો—ઘેર•એફ•તથા•જમીન•શ્રી બાફારફોટ•મોરોબા•બાલાજીનાં•રેફેવાનાં • ઘેરની•પડોશમો•નવા•થ્રુનાપોરનાં•રશતા • ઉપરછે•તેની•ઉગમંન•દશાએ•એજ•ધણીનુ રેફેવાનુ•ઘેરછે•તથા•દખશંણ•દશાએ•વાથ્રુદે વ•બારીકરાવનુ•ઘેરછે•તથા•ઉતર•દશાએ•ક રાંમજી•રટંનજી•મુશનુ•ઘેરછે•તથા•દખશંણ દશાએ•નવા•થ્રુનાપોરનો•પાદશાહી•રશતોછે તથા•આશેશમેનટની•ખુકનો•આંક ૮૯ મોછે

લાટ ૨ જો•એફ•બીજુ•ઘેર•માલ•એફનુ કરજંદારી•જમીન•ઉપરછે•તે•ઘશવડી•વાડી મો• ચેવુલવાડીની•પડોશમોછે•તેની•ઉગમં ન•દશાએ•બાપુ•જમાદારનુ•ઘેરછે•તથા•દખ શંણ•દશાએ•પારશી•એફરવાનજી•જંમશેદજી નુ•ઘેરછે•તથા•ઉતર•દશાએ•શમશ્રુદીન•પલ વકરનુ•ઘેરછે•તથા•દખશંણ•દશાએ•પાદશા હી•રશતોછે•જેને•જીવબાં•શીનાજીનો•મોફો લો•કરી•ફરેફછે•તથા•આશેશમેનટની•ખુક નો•આંક ૨ એછે ❀

હેની•ચોકશી•બીનાં•તથા•વેચાંણની•બો લી•એજ•માશતરની•અથવા•મીશતર•કા લીનશ•વકીલની•આરીશમો•પુછાથી•માલુ મ•થશે ❀

(શહી)જે—એલ—પીલીપશ

ફુછીનો•માશતર•જન•જકુજટી

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by, Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 18th November 1837.

AUCTION.

ON Monday next, the 20th Instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. FRITH, AND Co. will sell by public auction, by authority of the common Assignee of the Insolvent Court. The Right, Title and Interest of *Pillajee Ballajee*, an Insolvent, in three small Houses, one Pucka built, the other two Tatta walled, and an adjoining Plot of Ground, situated at Kit Waddy.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 20 per cent to be paid down, if required, and the remainder on, or before the 1st December next, in default of which the property will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.—Nesbit Lane, Nov., 17th 1887.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 22nd Instant, Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will submit for sale by public outcry, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M., a valuable and varied assortment of goods, comprising an Invoice of colored, and plain prints, (to prevent these being spoilt by handling they will not be on view, until 3 o'clock, on the day, previous to the sale,) the remainder of an Invoice of imitation Jewellery, as previously advertised, handsome Dolls, Looking Glasses, a Wedgewood's Manifold Writer, Ancient Coins, a quantity of imperial brown Paper (slightly damaged), Boxes of Superior Pouchong Tea, Coils of Europe Rope, Books, Lady's and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, a variety of Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON.—Any Carriages, Horses, or other Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 17th Nov., 1837,

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, & Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqre. quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain—A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete—a Portable Bungalow &c. &c.

AT NOON.

A Double Bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also 2 Pairs of Carriage Horses with Harness, a London Built Buggy with Horse and Harness complete, Saddles and Bridles, Spare Harness &c. Also a Bungalow on the Mahabuleswar Hills, situated opposite the Monument, and near to Col. Dickinson's Bungalow, Catalogues will be printed and further particulars will appear in future Advertisements.—Nesbitt Lane, November 18th 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Colour) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood ....at Rs 400 per Hhd.
" bottle...." " 22 per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.

Nesbit lane, 18th November, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 20th instant, and following day at the Albion Hotel, sundry articles of household furniture, the property of the late *Mrs. Hart*, deceased; consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads, two handsome Billiard Tables, with Cues &ca. a Pianoforte by *John Saife and Co.* hanging Lamps, double and single Wallshades, Pictures, Mats, Cooking Utensils, a quantity of Wines Beer, Brandy, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock, a Barouche, a Shigrampoe, a Horse, Carriage and Buggy Harness, saddles &c.—Bombay, 18th November, 1837.

MR: MAINWARING'S SCHOOL.

TRULY grateful for the large share of patronage he has received, Mr. MAINWARING respectfuly begs leave to assure his friends and the public generally, that his best exertions continue to be directed to the improvement of every child entrusted to his care; and earnestly solicits Parents Guardians and the friends of education, to honour his seminary by a personal inspection of all its details, as the best test of its eligibility and efficiency.

Respectable references will be given if required. Terms may be known by personal or written application.—Bombay, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of superior quality from "*Sellendham and Co.*" London Sherry Wine (Gold color) per doz. Rs 18
Old Port Wine.....,..... 18

Terms, Cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 18th November, 1837,

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ Rs 22 ℔ Doz.
Do. Port Wine in Quarts.. " 20 " "
Do.....Pints..... " 12 " "
Phelan's Claret..... " 24 " "
Also a small quantity of the following:—
Very Superior Hock.. ..Rs 35 ℔ Doz.
Curacoa in Pints..... .. " 20 " "
Hermitage..... " 20 " "
Brandy..... .... " 20 " "

Bombay, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.* a few Hhds. of superior Sherry from Messrs. *Duff and Legh*, of London, at Rs. 350 per Hhds. also a few butts of Sherry from Messrs. *Rushin, Telford, and Co.* at Rs. 450 per butt.—Bombay, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 230 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 130 per quarter Cask.
Do. Port at Rs. 20 per dozen, quarts, and Rs. 11 per pints
Do. Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do. Brown do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs, 13 per dozen.
Champaign at Rs. 30 per dozen

Also a few superior, well finished, Rifles, Guns, and Pistols.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 18th Nov., 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned in cases of three dozen each.

Very Superior Pale Sherry—in quarts per dozen..... .....Rs. 22
Do. do. Port Wine—in pints do. 11

The above from the House of H. CAPEL, London.

Terms, Cash and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.—Nesbitt, Lane, 18th November, 1837.

FEITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.—1 Single Barrel detonating Rifle, almost new made to order, by Ross..... .....Rupees 300
1 Pair detonating duelling Pistols by Forsyth hair triggers and Rifle barrels Rs. 300
Apply to *Cowajee Pestonjee*, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.*, the following Wines per *Slains Castle*, and *Walmer Castle, Gordon, and Co.'s* Pale Sherry.

In 6 dozen cases @ Rs 18 ℔ dozen.
Aubriets Champaign 3 dozen cases @ Rs 40 ℔ dozen.
Tinto Madeira..... .... " 20 "
Hock Marcobrumer, vintage 1825, in 3 dozen cases..... " 35 "
Do. Rudechumer, vintage 1825, in 3 dozen cases..... .... " 35 "
Pale Champaign Brandy in 3 dozen cases..... " 18 "
Marsalla..... .. " 10 "
Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds..... " 300 ℔ Hhd.
Do. do. in qr. Casks....140 ℔ qr. Cask.

Bombay, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at..... } 22 Rs. per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at.... } 18 do. per doz.
Pale do. do, at..... 14 do. per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at. } 40 do. per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 1819 at..... } 40 do. per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..40 do. per doz.

Dady's Buildings, 18th Nov., 1837.

FOR SALE.—An Imperial Iron Printing Press, complete, and almost new. Inventors and Makers J. COPE AND THERWIN, London. *Price Rupees* 500 *ready money*. The Press to be removed at the expense and under the care of the Purchaser. Apply to MR. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Mission Press, Surat.—Surat, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE. At the Godowns of the undersigned J. COCKBURN AND Co's. (1st quality) Port Wine in Pints and Quarts.

Superior Champagne from Do. at 45 Rs ℔ doz.
Ditto.....Brandy at..... .. .... 14 " ℔ doz.

ALSO

Curocoa, Cherry Brandy and other Liqueurs, and a small quantity of fine Sherry in Butts and Hogsheads.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 18th Nov., 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have much pleasure in reminding their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz.... ..Rs. 36
2d....Do..Do..in Quarts.. do.. .... " 20
Superior Old Pale Sherry.... do... .... " 26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality, unrivalled in this market. } do.. .... " 24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 18th Nov., 1837.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have received for sale per *Lady Feversham*.

Superior old Sherry Wine *Ex. Williams*, from Cadiz in Butts.. ....Rs. 600 0 0
Do....do....do...*Ex. Rambler*, from Cadiz in Butts and Hhds. at per Butt..... .. ,, 400 0 0
Only a few dozen very superior old Sherry at per dozen.. ,, 30 0 0
Hodgsons Pale Ale well up in Bottle at per dozen..... ,, 4 8 0

Bombay, 17th November, 1837.

TWO Neat light Stanhope Buggies, just landed, for sale, Apply to *Cowarjee Jehangeer* at the office of *Messrs. Duncan Gibb, & Co.* Dady's Buildings—Bombay 18th November, 1837.

HOUSE TO LET AT THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TO BE LET.—Ready furnished, a comfortable, substantially built House, beautifully situated at Khottagerry on the Neilgherry Hills. The House has a Bungalow attached to it, together with Stables, Cow House, and several out Houses.

Rent moderate, apply to MESSRS. SKINNER, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 18th November, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage gent, No.*11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

THE FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1838.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA'S at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER, and Co., at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets at Rupees. 104 each.
Half Ditto..... " 52 " "
Quarter Ditto.... " 26 " "
One Eight Ditto... " 13 " "

TERMS, CASH.

N. B.—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of Postage in their Remittances.

The Drawing will take place on the 2d January 1838 next ensuing,—Bombay, 17th November, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A large Commodious Upper roomed House, situated in Meadows street, opposite to the Portuguese Chapel, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in the Fort.—4th November, 1837.

JEEWANRAM NURSEEDASS, Repairer of Nautical Instruments, has just received ℔ the Ship *Urania*, a small investment of Nautical Instruments. consisting of a Sextant, day and night Telescopes, from Troughton and Simms, from Steel and Son day and night Telescopes, Artificial Horizon, complete Compasses, and various other Nautical instruments with Charts of the Indian Ocean.— Gunbow Street, Fort.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamom ?

A deposit of 150 Rs ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી
ફેડલ•શકી•ઢરનારને•શતાચ્છે•હુપર•ઢરે
લી•જનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ
રજઓ•ઝીજી•વેલા•જોણીતુ•ઢરે•તાંફાં•ક્ષુ
ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•ફાલ•ની•મોશંમનો•ઈ ઢરેા•
ઝીધેલોચ્છે ❋

ઢાલી•એલચી•છુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ
ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઢરવા•દેશે•નફી•તે•ઢા
લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ
લચી•ની•અરજી•એઢડી•અથવા•હરએઢ•જ
ઢા•ની•પણ•એઢશો•ખાંડી થી•ઓછી•નફી•ઢર
વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડી થી•
વધારેચ્છે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગ્રેજી ૬૦૦ ર
તલ•ની•તે•બેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર
ઢારનાં•ખરચથી•જઢાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ
તા•પરમાંણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે ❋

મરીનો•જદો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા
શે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગ્રેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ
ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચી•ની•શરત•પરમાં
ણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે ❋

એલચી•હુપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦
અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•હુપર•દર•ખાં
ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઢફતર•થઆપછી•બે
જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફેતો•ફોએતો ૨૫
દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપછામો•રેફેતો•ફોઈતો
આઠ•દાફાડામો•તે•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧
મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•તથા•મરી•
તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•ઢાફાડી•
નફી•લઢજશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•હવેજ•
ચુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઢબાલો•૨૬•તથા
બાતલ•થાશે ❋

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ•
પછીનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેફેશે ❋

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઢાં
ઢ•ઝીનાથી•વાંઢેઢ•થાવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઢલ•શ
ફી•ઢરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે ❋

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઢરીને•ખ
ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફોરબંદ•ઢરી•ઢે
બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરનાં•રાજાનાં•હુ

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1837.

No 485.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Jackson, of 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Treasure Chest at Dapooles, during the absence of Lieutenant Woodburn, on sick certificate.

No. 486, —A contract for the supply of Knapsacks both to European and Native Corps at the Head Quarters and Outstations, having been entered into, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to resolve that the demands for the same when required, shall be made on the 31st January, and 30th September of each year, the indents to be forwarded by Commanding Officers of Regiments direct to the Office of the Military Store Accountant, to be there examined with reference to the supplies of former years, and if correct, handed over to the contractor to be complied with.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1837.

No. 100.—The leave of absence granted to Captain Sawyer, by General Order dated the 5th of September, for the benefit of his health is extended for one month, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1837.

No. 101.—Lieutenant F. Whitelock, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years agreeably to the Regulations

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1837.

J. P. Willoughby Esq. Secretary to Government in the secret, political and Judicial departments, having returned to the Presidency, has this day resumed charge of those departments.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. Fulljames, of the 25th regiment native infantry, an assistant magistrate in the zillah of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Wm. Simson, resumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Surat from Mr. F. Sims, on the 2nd instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1837.

The leave of absence granted, under date the 3rd instant, to Mr. H. Liddell, acting 1st assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is to commence from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1837.

Mr. A. Bell deputy collector of custom in Bombay, is allowed an extension to the 5th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 29th September last.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1837.

Captain Hennell, acting resident at Bushire, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs, for a period of three months from the 4th ultimo, leaving assistant surgeon Mackenzie, in charge of the residency.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1837.

The leave on sick certificate granted to Major J. Morrison, resident in the Persian Gulf, under date the 2nd February last, has been extended for a further period of two months from the 30th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to place Lieutenant J. D. Leckie, of the 22nd regiment of native infantry, under the orders of the Political agent, in the Mahee Caunta, for special duty.

Lieutenant P. T. French, Bheel agent and assistant Magistrate in the Districts of Ahmednuggur, is appointed Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police corps.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 8th instant.....Chests 453
Ditto from 9th instant to this day..... "
Chests 453

MALWA.

Passes granted on the 22nd September 1837. Chests 58
Ditto from the 1st Oct. to the 5th instant.. Chests 127
Chests. 185

IMPORTED

From the 8th to the 14th instant..... ....Chests 58

EXPORTED.

From the 8th to the 14th instant..... .....Chests 95

Bombay, 15th November 837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given with reference to the notification dated the 17th ultimo that it is the intention of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Berenice for Suez on Thursday 30th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 11th November, 1837.

DURPUN.—Nov. 17.

"CHOLERA.—The Pilgrims returned from Venkoba's Giree inform us that the cholera was making great devastation in and about that place and loss of lives is reported to be very great.

"A private letter from Kulladgee mentions that about 100 men died of cholera there and about 150 at Lukapoor a village not far from it.

"It is reported here that many are daily dying of cholera in the 18th Regt. N. I. en route to Baroda now at Suttegaree—a village about 36 miles on this side of Kuladghee.

"BELGAUM.—It is rumoured that symptoms of the Epidemic have appeared in this place, but we have not met with any instances of death happening as yet. However we are thankful to say that the authorities have informed the public by Tom Tom that if any one should perceive symptoms of that direful desease he should go to the doctor for assistance who would be in readiness to give medical aid for the same.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
ient..	Messrs. Dirom Carter & Co	25th November	Liverpool	
.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co...	25th do.....	Ditto..	
r of Ma-	Do. McVicar Burn & Co.	25th & 30th Do.	China	
lown.....	Do Dirom Carter and Co..	5th December	Liverpool	
leana.....				
incess Char-				
otte.....	.....ditto.....	10th ditto....	Ditto	
n Knox....	Do. Duncan Gibb and Co.	15th ditto....	Ditto.....	
a.....	Do Forbes & Co.....	Middle of December.....	London...	
ances.....	Do. Higginson & Cardwell..	..... do.....	Liverpool.	
ady Fever-	Do. Dirom Carter and Co..	25th do.....	London...	St. Helena.
sham.....				

HIGH WATER TABLE,—18TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	2 28	2 50
Sunday.....	3 16	3 49
Monday.....	4 9	4 32

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sel
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	111½	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	109½	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....		
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222½	222
Sovereigns each.....	10¼	10½

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut E. Whichelo, Staff, from Ahmedabad.
Col. Gordon, Cavalry, from Deesa.
Lieut Geils, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Capt. W. Brett, Artillery, from Deesa.
Lieut Wingate, Queen Royals from Belgaum.
Dr. Hibbert, do. do. from do.

DEPARTURES.—None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

In the fort, of Cholera, on the 15th inst. Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia Esq., aged 28 years, much regretted.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—none,

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15th.—Barque Portsea, James Smith, Master, to London.

" 16th.—Ship Walmer Castle, William Bourchier, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, and Urania.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana Sumdany. and Sultana.

FRENCH.—Barque La Marie.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese. and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1837.

We find in the Agra Akbar complaints of the operation of the new Post Office Act in the suppression of private Dâks without the substitution of Government post lines in their stead. This matter had been brought to our attention a short time previously, but considering it only as a temporary inconvenience and that it resulted from an imperfection in the arrangements at the first establishment of a new system we did not think necessary to advert to it. As however the *Agra Ukhbar* cites places of commercial importance, at which private dâks had previously been established but which by the force of the new Act are now left without any means for transmitting correspondence, it is a grievance of a nature to call forth the inquiries of the press, and to demand a prompt remedy for the injury which must be sustained in thus shutting up the commercial and other intelligence of the country. We perfectly agree with our contemporary, that it could never have been intended that the new act should have an operation so mischievous as to close the former imperfect means of communication, in consequence of the very imperfections which attended them, and yet to substitute not only not ing better but absolutely nothing in their stead. Independently of the inconveniences which commerce must sustain by these stoppages of its circulation, the neglect or tardiness of the Government in this respect must have an injurious effect among the native population, who cannot but regard this species of legislation as emanating from a freak of power rather than based upon judicious and solid considerations; as they must naturally inquire, what can be the advantages of a new system which has put them in a worse condition than was theirs antecedently to its adoption. In these striving times, in lieu of obstructing, every effort ought to be made to improve the old and open fresh lines of union throughout a country, whose greatest defect and strongest impediment to her advance and prosperity is the absence of roads and channels of intercourse. On the establishment of a general system by which a whole country is to receive benefit, it ought not to be required or expected that each and every part should be proportionably productive in point of revenue or return. The only plea upon which a Government could interfere with the private dâks however defective would be, that it had set up a better and more perfect establishment, and one so advantageous to its subjects generally, that private interests could not be suffered in competition with it.

Our contempory at Agra may well inquire about the delay of the August packets, and he may carry his queries into the subsequent months too. All we can say is, we have heard of no ships in the Red Sea by which the tardy packets could be conveyed. We are expecting every hour three months news by the *Atalanta*, which steamer if there had been any luck in the matter we might have seen to day. As however our naval friends give her to the 20th we must bite our thumbs during the interim.

From all which we are enabled to collect from the English papers the electioneering struggle consequent upon the demise of His late Majesty is big with interest as respects the future policy of Great Britain. The Conservatives appear more than sanguine of success and point to the majority of 5, which the ministry had on a great question lately agitated, as indicatory of the weakness of the Ministerial party, while they express their confidence that 100 Conservative members will be added to the force of that party as the result of the lately pending appeal. We may well suppose that the Conservatives overstate their probable numbers, but as we do not find any very extravagant expectations on the other side, whose oracles, magniloquent as they have hitherto been found, have at present rather a lowering aspect and a losing air, we may conjecture that their prospects are not so high flown as those they entertained during the 6 years in which they have been riding rough-shod over their antagonists. If the Conservatives should succeed it is almost certain that an entire change in the foreign policy of Great Britain will be the immediate result. Consistently with the manner in which the Conservatives have regarded and characterised the struggle enacting in Spain, we may anticipate an immediate withdrawal of all British Troops and interference from that intestine and deplorable strife, and that some measures will be taken to pacify the contending parties in that noble but unhappy country. Another great question is, what will be our future relations with France, and this is the matter of the most difficult solution. It is now plainly apparent that the glorious liberty days of July have terminated in a military despotism and that the tables have been thus completely turned upon the heroes of the Boulevards. We believe that nothing but the relations of amity which England has at present with France restrain the latter with her vast military array from seeking glory and fresh accessions of territory beyond her present frontiers. The present position of France is a forced and constrained one; with her gigantic military resources she is brooding upon projects not confined to her own limits. Will a change of policy in England let loose this vast army again upon the fields of Europe? and will there not be a termination of the truce which has so astonishingly fettered the martial prowess of the world for more than 20 years? It is impossible to predicate what, but great changes must we think arise if conservative opinions gain an increased influence in the English cabinet.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR,—Nov. 4.

We reported in our Evening Edition of Wednesday the accidents that had happened to the Brig *Ayr* and Schooner *Delight*, the first of which ran ashore opposite the Fort and the latter off St. Thomè. No hopes existed of saving either, and the high surf has done the hulls so much injury that they are expected to break up very shortly. It is with very great regret however we have to announce that these two wrecks limit not the disasters of this Monsoon on our Coast. We mentioned that the *Thalia* and a Dhoney had rode out the Tuesday night in safety; and on Wednesday Evening the *Minerva* and *John* returned to the Roads. The *Hebe*, there are reports, ran ashore near Covelong, but we want their confirmation. The weather since Wednesday had been continued rain; with occasional smart squalls, but at 2 o'clock yesterday morning it blew a violent gale direct from the Eastward. Under the influence of this the *Thalia* parted from her anchors, and the wind blowing dead in shore, no exertion could get her clear, and she soon drifted into the surf where she grounded. The burning of blue lights and firing signals of distress soon brought down the Master Attendant and Assistant Master Attendant to her assistance. The surf at the time of her striking was moderate, and a Boat immediately despatched succeeded in getting alongside. The assistant Master Attendant then prepared to get off an Anchor to her in case the Vessel might be hove off, but the surf increased in violence so rapidly, together with a very rapid current running, that it became quite impracticable to get any thing over. Captain Dalrymple and Mr. McKennie then manned the Boats, with a view of going off to the rescue of the Crew, but it was not without the greatest struggles and after a service of no slight peril, that they succeeded in reaching the Vessel, whence they happily extricated the whole of the men, though these nearly buried the Boats in the surf by tumultuously rushing into them. The *Thalia* is now lying in the surf off the old Court House—she stood the battering of the surf all yesterday, without its having any violent effect upon her; her top gallant masts had previously been struck, and none of the other masts have yet given way. We fear however that she has received already too severe injury, and that, coupled especially with our present weather which gives no indication of clearing up, it is quite hopeless to dream of getting the Vessel off again.

The *Minerva* and *John* fortunately had ground tackling sent off to them on Thursday—but they are both at present in a precarious situation, and the wind does not allow of their shifting their berths or getting to sea.

10 *P. M.*—The weather has moderated considerably, and the Beach Department was enabled yesterday Evening to send off an anchor and chain to the *Minerva*, which had parted from her best bower anchor on the previous night.

A distressing accident occurred on Wednesday at the bar of the Cooum River, near the Marine Villa. This River had become considerably swollen by the rains, and the bar was opened on Tuesday. Parties coming up from St. Thomé and Triplicane to go to the Fort and Black Town have consequently been forced to use a Boat to cross at this place. This Boat on Wednesday, when freighted with a Cargo of human beings, was from the strength of the current running in the River forced out into the surf, where she was instantly dashed to pieces, and out of 20 or 30 persons who were in her, *three* only saved their lives! The accounts of the numbers in the Boat are however very contradictory, parties looking on at the time of the accident being even unable to speak with any distinctness, having probably been appalled at the fearful and sudden calamity. There was a mixture of all classes of Natives and of both sexes; and we understand distressing enquiries regarding missing relatives are being daily made at the Police Office.

61ST GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Second Day's Drawing: Tuesday, the 31st October 1837.

Nos. 2944 and 3721 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 3342 and 4301 Prizes of 400 Rupees each.

Nos. 10 582 590 888 922 2355 2404 2630 3381 3492 3646 3902 3916 3976 4109 4319 4411 4489 and 4526 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Third Day's Drawing: Thursday, the 2d November 1837.

Nos. 659 1639 and 2096 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 3183 3308 and 3774 Prizes of 400 Company's Rupees each.

Nos. 9 108 225 441 7 0 796 822 844 1054 1245 1302 1304 1737 1841 1866 3180 3215 3219 3300 3328 3422 3477 3812 4254 4881 and 4929 Prizes of 200 Company's Rupees each,

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—NOVEMBER 4.

Among other papers which have lately reached us we have received some numbers of the *Guernsey Star*, in one of which we find Mr. Buckingham's "Farewell to the British people." In this communication, which we deem it unnecessary to republish, he announces that he is about to set out on his Travels again! He proposes to go first to America, and after lecturing in the principal cities of the United States, on the scriptural and classical countries of the East he is to visit the British possessions in the West including the West India Islands, thence to proceed to the Gulph of Mexico, thence to examine the Isthmus of Darien, (as he formerly did that of Suez), to pass on from thence by Panama, Acapulco or Lima to China, thence to the Philippine Islands, to Australia and Van Diemen's Land then after examining the Indian Archipelago. including the Moluccas, Borneo, Sumatra and Java, on *viâ* Singapore and Malacca to India; and from thence to Europe *viâ* the Red Sea, revisiting the scenes of his former travels and traversing some countries not visited by him before; ! This is indeed an arduous undertaking for a gentleman of Mr. Buckingham's years, and especially with reference to the numerous and important objects which it is intended to embrace. "Discovery, commerce, civilization, to promote temperance, education, mercy and peace! "To combine philanthropy and instruction to other nations, with discovery in science as well as commercial benefit to our own." We do not ques that Mr. Buckingham considers himself quite equal to accomplish what he proposes; but though we can well believe that to the extent to which he may carry his design into effect. of visiting countries yet unvisited by him, he cannot fail to add something of value to the knowledge we yet possess of those countries, we are quite convinced that there is not the remotest chance of his accomplishing even one half of those objects proposed by him which are of a practical nature, much less those philanthropic schemes for the moral reformation of nations which are far beyond the range of individual power. To visit merely, all the places enumerated, would occupy on a moderate calculation three or four years, especially when we consider that the voyager has no ship at his command but must trust to chance for passages; but to make discoveries by the way, to collect accurate information on the productions, commerce, botany, geology, statistics of every country visited—and store up *material* for correcting the accounts given by others—*hic labor—hac opus est*—and it is an *opus* to which all the remaining years of Mr. Buckingham's life, however extended they may be, are not likely to be equal; nor can we without regret read the following passage in the Address, when we consider its extreme absurdity.

"During my future course therefore, whether in America or our Colonies—through the Pacific or in the Australian seas, in China, in India, and the Arabian Gulph—in the isles of the Mediteranean or on the continent of Europe, I shall seek for and profit by every occasion I can command, to advocate the four great moral objects I have named—by recommending and assisting in the promotion of Temperance Societies, and Infant and Adult Schools;—by communicating the arts connected with printing where they are unknown, and establishing periodicals" &c.

And then he talks of "visiting captives and prisoners as well as Courts and Camps," &c. Now how is all this to be done in the countries referred to? In China for example. Of course, Mr. Buchingham does not refer to the foreigners congregated at Canton. To these, indeed, he might lecture on Temperance Societies and Infant and Adult Schools, for none of which have they *quoad* themselves any great occasion; but it is to the people of China Mr. Buckingham refers, and wholly ignorant of their language how would he communicate with them? Mr. Gutzlaff has preceded him; and yet though that reverend gentleman speaks the language like a native, and reads and writes or rather paints it with facility, how has he *even* succeeded with the natives? How again will Mr. Buckingham's visit "prisoners and Courts and Camps," in China? He may try, but he will be fortunate if he escapes with a bamboozing only; and we suppose he is aware that by an edict issued about two years ago, decapitation is the penalty awarded to any one attempting to convert the natives or to any one of them receiving books from foreigners. In Borneo and the Moluccas again, how does he propose to communicate with the people? In India again how is he to address himself to the people? Will he go to the Camp and Court of Runjeet Singh and deliver his lectures there—in English? If so whether he will have "fitting audience" may be questioned: but that his audience will be few enough, there can be no question?

To Mr. Buckingham's enemies these vagaries of his will be matter of exultation. To us they are, we repeat, matter of deep regret. It is melancholy to see a man of talent, and experience thus wasting his energies in undertakings compared to which the wildest projects of Don Quixote were very rational. The idea of one man undertaking in the course of a few years, to accomplish the objects described in countries of the languages of which he is wholly ignorant!! It is provoking to think of such absurdity, when we reflect how much Mr. Buckingham might accomplish if he would be content to limit his views to objects which are within reach of his attainments, instead of extending them to these grand schemes which are utterly visionary. We once heard it remarked of this gentleman, that he had to much surface and too little depth in his plans; and the remark is just. He who spreads himself out in this manner, generally wastes his energies to no purpose, and his eclipsed by very inferior men. This is precisely Mr. Buckingham's case. Robert Montgomery Martin, for example, is not to be compared to Mr. Buckingham in point of talent, and has not had a tithe of that gentleman's experience as a traveller: yet by concentrating his power on one object, and hard drudgery, he has attained a local habitation and a name among the authors of the day. By practice too, he has acquired a certain facility in composition, and learned to write decent grammar and English, of which he was quite incapable when first set up as a bookmaker. Indeed among the minor critics he even passes for an eloquent writer, and it must be admitted that his fine writing, is no longer such shocking balderdash as it used to be. He has had the tact too, to avail himself of English gullibility, for on the strength of his having had a cruize on the African Coast, resided in Sydney a few months and about as long in Calcutta, he claims the advantage of personal observation and experience for his remarks on *all* the Colonies.—and with the characteristic credulity of our countrymen, his claim is admited, and we find even old Residents of some of those Colonies, on that ground *venturing* to differ from him with great respect. He has certainly made good use of his time. How much more might Mr. Buckingham have done in the same way and in how superior a manner, and without the toil and trouble and expense of travelling again, A man may write better books on the Colonies than Montgomery Martin's without visiting them. In fact those he never visited are perhaps best described by him, for an obvious reason. There is no secret and no great difficulty in the matter. The only requisites are health and industry, or facility of composition very inferior to Buckingham's—and what is easily procured an admission to the British Museum. Then any one who desires to write on any given subject may refer to and extract from every valuable book that was ever published upon that subject, and he may, if he has patience and perseverance for the task, write a history not only of the Colonies, but of all the world without ever going out of great Russell Street. This we take to be the secret of Mr. Montgomery Martin's *copia torrens scribendi*; for we believe there is little new in his work except his tabular statements, derived from the latest returns of the House of Commons; and yet it is by such a writer that a man of Mr. Buckingham's talents, industry and perseverance, suffers himself to be eclipsed! He is like a child throwing down its bread and butter to run after the moonbeams.

EUROPE.

TIMES.—JULY 13.

The Madrid journals, with private correspondence to the 3d inst. inclusive, have been received.

The *Gazette* of that day contains a Royal order to the Court to go into mourning, 21 days, on the occasion of the demise of King William IV. The same paper announces that Her Majesty had conferred the Grand Cross of the American Order of Isabel the Catholic on Sir Thomas Dyer, "as a recompense for his active patriotism and the boundless generosity with which he assisted a number of unfortunate Spaniards in exile." In the evening of the 2d, a Council of Ministers was held at the War-office, after which three officers were despatched to the head-quarters of the Armies of the North, Catalonia, and Lower Arragon. The *Eco* of the 3d blames General Oraa for allowing the Carlist expedition to cross the Ebro, having, it says, been apprised of its intention by the authorities of Caspe and Mequinenza. A report of General Nogueras, dated Mora 28th ult., would indicate that the Carlists did not, as at first mentioned, pass the river at that town. Oraa, according to the *Eco*, was at the head of 10,000 or 12.000 men, having effected a junction with the forces under the command of Borso, Nogueres, and Nidal. The Valencian Carlists had laid waste all the country as far as Teruel, Irbalambe, and la Puebla de Valverde, and conveyed a large quantity of provisions to Ghelva, their strong hold in that kingdom. The bands of Lower Arragon, had, on their side, levied contributions on the inhabitants of the Sierra de Albarracin, and of the banks of the Celta, and formed extensive stores at Cantavieja. The forces of Llangostera and Tena were especially charged with the revictualling of the latter place. Advices from Cadiz of the 24th ult, state, that two companies of troops of the line having been ordered to escort, a column of prisoners to San Ferdinand, refused to march unless they were previously paid up their arrears. The Colonel and other officers remonstrated with them, but they persevered in their resolution. The military authorities having no means of enforcing obedience, the political chief called out the National Guard, and in an instant the barrack occupied by the refractory was invested, and two pieces of artillery pointed against it. The soldiers, summoned to lay down their arms, obeyed without any resistance, and 97 of them were lodged in the Fort of St. Catherine.

LIVERPOOL MAIL.—JULY 13.

It is now generally understood, and in fact officially announced by ministers to their adherents, that parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, and dissolved on Wednesday, the 19th, by royal proclamation. The clerks of the crown office are at present actively and almost incessently engaged in making out the necessary writs.

The day of battle then is at hand! In a few days it will have to be decided by the electors of the United Kingdom whether, for the next parliament, and probably a six years' parliament, we are to have an able and intelligent administration and sound constitutional government; or, as we have had for the last two years.—No Government at all!

It is now no so much a question of party as it is of principle. The nation is too deeply interested in the result to inquire who shall be the men into whose hands the destinies of the empire are or ought to be placed, All men are agreed, that in worse hands, or in more feeble or dishonest hands, they cannot possibly be entrusted. They feel assured, by convictions founded upon painful experience, that an important change is inevitable—that the present whig jobbers and drivellers must be expelled from office—that the craftsmen of whiggery must be exposed like criminals upon the pillory—and that an honest, upright, and faithful ministry must be called upon and elected by the people to protect the interests and maintain the prerogative of our youthful and illustrious Queen.

But, above all things, it is necessary and indispensable that the insolent pretensions of the Irish faction should be met courageously and laid prostrate. Shall Ireland, and the priests of Maynooth, any longer be permitted to dictate to and openly insult England? Is it to be borne one moment longer that the government of this vast empire should be influenced by a band of popish incendiaries, the agents of fœted and ignorant priests, reared in the halls of bigotry, and gloating day after day upon the indecencies and abominations of Dens, and that England shall bend the knee to, and receive her instructions in the art of governing herself from low-bred and hedge-reared barbarians? We have had quite enough of this. A feeble king upon the throne, a paltry jesuit, in the shape of Lord John Russell, for his minister, have inflicted upon us too many injuries and insults to be endured for another day. Our young but generous Queen feels the difficulty and delicacy of her position. She knows that conservative principles alone, emanating as they do from the hearts of the best and bravest of her subjects, can preserve the monarchy of which her Majesty is the beacon—the star by which we steer. The early dissolution of parliament indicates her anxiety to have new and more honourable advisers. The decree is her own; and the present ministers are mere officers of the day commanded to advertise for their successors.

So far good; and we have no doubt the country, with one voice, will respond to her Majesty's call, and return such men to parliament as shall enable her to form a ministry whose principles shall be echoed by a large majority in the House of Commons.

At the same time, we implore the conservative electors, to bear in mind that this desirable consummation can only be accomplished by the most untiring and zealous exertions. No chance must be thrown away, No security must be dreamt of until Lord Sandon and Mr. Creswell are returned by a triumphant majority. The election is completely in our hands if the conductors of it put forth all their powers, and act with ordinary discretion.

But this they must bear in mind, The radicals, and the corporation authorities, are exerting themselves like

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men engaged in a desperate and final contest, Their conduct is iniquitous and disgusting. They have promised to give beer licenses and tavern licenses to two hundred men, although they know that they have not more than a dozen such licenses to distribute. This part of their sinister policy is a downright fraud, and the applicants whom they thus impose upon will find it is before they are three months older. They have made these *liberal* promises for election purposes, which they know they cannot redeem. If they were to remain in office for the next seven years they could not fulfil more than a moiety of the engagements they have made; and yet they have the impudence to practise such delusions, when it is well known that the municipal election in November next will destroy their influence, and turn the scale by a majority of conservative councillors. Let the applicants for licenses think of this and Mr, Joshua Walmsley's promises! the worthy councillor, we understand, gives a breakfast on Friday next to Mr. Elphinstone and such voters as he thinks he can secure; but to voters whom he does not consider well-bred or aristocratic enough to invite to dinner, tea and toast are cheaper than turbot, roast beef, and claret, and Joshua knows it. How foolish this select party of tea-drinkers must look at each other when they are held in such low repute as not to be worthy to be asked to dine!

FRENCH PICK POCKETS.

Three *gamins*, it seems, set forth, upon thievish thoughts intent, amusing themselves while waiting their opportunity with a game of écarté with a pack of ragged cards upon a wheelbarrow turned upside down. After a game or two the attention of the honorable gentlemen were suddendly diverted by seeing a piece of paper fall from the pocket of a gentleman passing by. "*Sacredi!*" cried Jean Pierre, the elder of the three, "'tis a bank note!" "As likely to be a washerwoman's bill. and without a receipt to it," cries Jacquot, a knowing little whelp, eleven years of age. "*Cornichons,*" sneers the third, who piqued himself on his claims to benefit of clergy, "how should you know a washerwoman's bill when you see it, you, who can't distinguish 'twixt a pot-hook and a hanger? 'Tis more likely a bill of exchange. We'll negociate it, or (for a *faux de commerce* is a pillory affair) suppose we advertise it at the Bourse, and pocket a smacking recompense! But no; a thousand thunders! as I live the villainous rag of paper is only the prescription of some dirty blackguard of a doctor!" On such an overthrow of his expectations the London miscreant or the Dublin spalpeen would have tossed the paper into the kennel, or torn it in bits. The Parisian *gamins* set their wits to work, to know how it might be turned to account. "'Tis a pity it should be lost. We'll take it to a chemist's," said Jean Pierre. "*Take* it? not I, by the rod of Moses!" exclaimed Jacquot, fancying he alluded to the physic: "a *matelotte*, and a measure of Maçon, is a better cure for all the disorders under the sun than the best dose that ever was manufactured in a doctor's shop." "And, when we *have* taken it to a chemist's, what next?" inquired the scholar, who shrewdly suspected that *gamin* the first might have ulterior views. "You shall see," replied Jean Pierre, brushing himself up, and assuming the air of a decent errand-boy; and away he posted to one of the chemist's shops on the boulevards. "You are requested, sir, to make up this immediately," said he, addressing the master "and send it to my lady, with five bottles of Seltzer water." The chemist examined the prescription, which was an *ordonance* for a sleeping draught, composed of lettuce and laurel-berry water, combined with other ingredients. "But my little friend," said he, "this infusion will take at least an hour to make up." "An hour! *Secreblue!* in that case I had better take it elsewhere. I had better take it to the shop where the countess usually deals." "You wont get it done a bit sooner." "Perhaps not, but the countess will be better satisfied. And she is in a desperate hurry for her Seltzer water. Good morning," "Stay a moment," interposed the chemist's wife, who was stitching in a corner of the shop, "you can take the Seltzer water with you you know; and we will send the potion the moment it is ready." "Why, really I—." "Nay, I'm sure you can't do better. There, take a handful of those orange lozenges for your pains, and carry back the five bottles of Seltzer water as quick as you can to Madame la Comtese. Where does she live? What is her name?" "The Comtesse de Vas-y-Noir. Don't you recollect her? I know she sometimes buys her drugs of you. She lives at No. 5, Rue de Clery." "By the by, I think I *do* remember her. A tall lady, with dark.?" "Exactly." "Tell Madame la Comtesse she shall have her draught in half an hour, and make the best of your way home, child. I will shut the door after you. Good "day." Away goes Jean Pierre to his companions on the barrow. The day is sultry, and the Seltzer water acceptable. The three *gamins* drink to the health of the amiable lady of Dr. Slop. "'Tis better than nothing," said Jacquot, after finishing his second bottle; "but I had rather, have had a *petit verre*, or a bottle of chablis." "We'll have' em still!" cries Jean Pierre. "But not out of the doctor's shop I fancy?" "Out of the doctor's shop," "Bah!" quoth the learned *gamin*. "Bah!" quoth the unlearned "he's gammoning us." '*You*, Jacquot, must carry back these empty bottles to the chemist's, (his name and direction are on them, you see,) and claim five sous a piece for them—the customary price of returned bottles. Say you bought half a dozen of them last July for an English gentleman, (the English drink Seltze water like fish in the dog-days,) and that you have broken the sixth bottle." Jacquot did his spiriting gently; and with the five and twenty sous thus barbarously extracted from old Pestle-and-Mortar. the three *gamins* hastened to regale themselves at the wine shop. It was not till a month afterwards that the chemist, happening to notice Jean Pierre on the Pont Neuf, (here he was earning a penny by holding down a poodle dog during the process of shaving,) gave the *gamin* into custody. "It is not, Monsieur le Judge, so much for the value of my Seltzer water," said the venerable man, rising to address the court; "it is not even for the loss of my five-and.twenty sous that I feel myself called on to bring these juvenile offenders to justice; but my wife, sir, my virtuous partner"—and the old gentleman began to shed tears. The court looked surprised—but so did not the three *gamins*, who stood listening with an unconcerned air to the proceedings. "When the sleeping draught, as ordered by the prescription, was ready," resumed the chemist, "my excellent wife, unwilling that Madame la Comless de Vas-y Voir should be kept waiting, put on her bonnet, and, in the absence of our errand-boy, hastened to deliver the medicine according to the address given by yonder audacious little villain. Sir, I tremble while I relate it—the spot pointed out as the residence of the Comtesse proved to be a disreputable resort. My innocent and unoffending partner was insulted, and in compensation for the stigma she may have incurred I demand retribution on the offenders." "Monsieur le Juge," said Jean Pierre, interposing with the utmost gravity, "I throw myself on the justice of the court. The character of the lady can have undergone no imputation; she is as old as my grandmother, and as ugly as the witch of Endor.

The delinquents were acquitted amid peals of merriment, at the expense of the apothecary and his wife. But the Jean Pierre whose tricks and sallies at twelve years old provoke laughter, at sixteen affords no matter for a jest. Half the feats, all the atrocities, of the revolution of 1830, were performed by the *gamins* of Paris.—*New Monthly Mag.*

MODERN FRENCH CLASSICS.

(*Continued from Thursday's Courier.*)

Chateaubriand addresses himself much more habitually and systematically to the eye. He paints what he has seen, whether in nature, society, manners, or art, with the graphic skill of a consummate draughtsman; and produces the emotion he is desirous of awakening not by direct words calculated to arouse it, but by enabling the imagination to depict to itself the objects which in nature by their felicitous combination, produced the impression, Madame de Staël does not paint the features of the scene, but in in a few words she portrays the emotion which she experienced on beholding it, and contrives by these few words to awaken it in her readers; Chateaubriand enumerates with a painter's power all the features of the scene, and by the vividness of description succeeds not merely in painting it on the retina of the mind, but in awakening there the precise emotion which he himself felt on beholding it. The one speaks to the heart through the eye, the other to the eye through the heart. As we travel with the illustrious pilgrim of the Revolution, we see rising before us in successive clearness the lonely temples, and glittering valleys, and storied capes of Greece; the desert plains and rocky ridges and sepulchral hollows of Judea; the solitary palms and stately monuments of Egypt; the isolated remains of Carthage, the deep solitudes of America, the sounding cataracts, and still lakes, and boundless forests of the New World. Not less vivid is his description of human scenes and actions, of which during his eventful career, he has seen such an extraordinary variety; the Janissary, the Tartar, the Turk; the Bedouins of the desert places, the Numidians of the torrid zone; the cruel revolutionists of France; the independent savages of America; the ardent mind of Napoleon, the dauntless intrepidity of Pitt. Nothing can exceed the variety and brilliancy of the pictures which he leaves engraven on the imagination of his reader; but he has neither touched the heart nor convinced the judgment like the profound hand of his female rival.

To illustrate these observations we have selected two of the most brilliant descriptions from Chateaubriand's Genie de Christianisme, and placed beside these two of the most inspired of Madame de Staël's Passages on Roman Scenery. We shall subjoin two of the most admirable descriptions by Sir Walter Scott, that the reader may at once have presented to his view the masterpieces, in the descriptive line, of the three greatest authors of the age. All the passages are translated by ourselves; we have neither transalations at hand, nor inclination to mar so much eloquence by the slovenly dress in which it usually appears in an English version. The same plan shall be adopted in all the following numbers of this series.

"There is a God! The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountain, bless him—the insect sports in his beams—the elephant salutes him with the rising orb of day—the bird sings him in the foliage—the thunder proclaims him in the heavens—the ocean declares his immensity—man alone has said, 'There is no God!'

"Unite in thought, at the same instant, the most beautiful objects in nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day, and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars, and a night covered with clouds; meadows enamelled with flowers, forests hoary with snow; fields gilded by the tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on that sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what unconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shades of the evening, reappear at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dew of the morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising—resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is properly speaking, no east, or south, or west, in the world. Every thing reduces itself to one single point, from whence the King of Day sends forth at once a triple light in one single substance. The bright splendour is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits, at the same time, a shining image of the glorious Trinity."

Human eloquence probably cannot, in description, go beyond this inimitable passage; but it is equalled in the pictures left us by the same author of two scenes in the New World.

"One evening, when it was a profound calm, we were sailing through those lovely seas which bathe the coast of Virginia,—all the sails were furled—I was occupied below when I heard the bell which called the mariners upon deck to prayers—I hastened to join my orisons to those of the rest of the crew. The officers were on the forecastle, with the passengers; the priest, with his prayer-book in his hand, stood a little in advance; the sailors were scattered here and there on the deck; we were all above, with our faces turned towards the prow of the vessel, which looked to the west.

"The globe of the sun, ready to plunge into the waves' appeared between the ropes of the vessel in the midst of boundless space. You would have imagined, from the balancing of the poop, that the glorious luminary changed at every instant its horizon. A few light clouds were scattered without order in the east, where the moon was slowly ascending; all the rest of the sky was unclouded. Towards the north, forming a glorious triangle with the star of day and that of night, a glittering cloud arose from the sea, resplendent with the colors of the prism, like a crystal pile supporting the vault of heaven.

"He is much to be pitied who could have witnessed this scene, without feeling the beauty of God. Tears involuntarily flowed from my eyes, when my companions, taking off their hats, began to sing, in their hoarse strains, the simple hymn of Our Lady of Succour. How touching was that prayer of men, who, on a fragile plank. in the midst of the occean, contemplated the sun setting in the midst of the waves! How that simple invocation of thé mariners to the mother of woes, went to the heart! The consciousness of our littleness in the sight of Infinity—our chants prolonged afar over the waves—night approaching with its sable wings—a whole crew of a vessel filled with admiration and a holy fear—God bending over the abyss, with one hand retaining the sun at the gates of the west, with the other raising the moon in the east, and yet lending an attentive ear to the voice of prayer ascending from a speck in the immensity—all combined to form an assemblage which cannot be described, and of which the human heart could hardly bear the weight.

The scene at land was not less ravishing. One evening I had lost my way in a forest, at a short distance from the Falls of Niagara. Soon the day expired around me. and I tasted, in all its solitude, the lovely spectacle of a night in the deserts of the New World.

"An hour after sunset the moon showed itself above the branches, on the opposite side of the horizon. An embalmed breeze, which the Queen of Night seemed to bring with her from the East, preceded her with its freshening gales. The solitary star ascended by degrees in the heavens; sometimes she followed peaceably her azure course, sometimes she reposed on the groups of clouds, which resembled the summits of lofty mountains covered with snow. These clouds, opening and closing their sails, now spread themselves out in transparent zones of white satin, now dispersed into light bubbles of foam, or formed in the heavens bars of white so dazzling and sweet, that you could almost believe you felt their snowy surface.

"The scene on the earth was of equal beauty; the declining day, and the light of the moon, descended into the intervals of the trees, and spread a faint gleam even in the profoundest part of the darkness. The river which flowed at my feet, alternately lost itself in the woods, and reappeared brilliant with the constellations of night which reposed on its bosom. In a savanna on the other side of the river, the moonbeams slept without movement on the verdant turf. A few birches, agitated by the breeze, and dispersed here and there, formed isles of floating shadow on that motionless sea of light. All would have been in profound repose, but for the fall of a few leaves, the breath of a transient breeze, and the moaning of the owl; while in the distance, at intervals, the deep roar of Niagara was heard, which, prolonged from desert to desert in the calm of the night, expired at length in the endless solitude of the forest.

"The grandeur, the surpassing melancholy of that scene, can be expressed by no human tongue—the finest nights of Europe can give no conception of it. In vain, amidst our cultivated fields, does the imagination seek to expand—it meets on all sides the habitations of men; but in those savage regions the soul loves to shroud itself in the ocean of forests, to hang over the gulf of cataracts, to meditate on the shores of lakes and rivers, and feel itself alone as it were with God.

'Præsentiorem conspicimus, Deum,
Fera per juga, clivosque præruptos,
Sonantes inter aquas nemorumque noctem.'"

We doubt if any passages ever were written of more thrilling descriptive eloquence than these; hereafter we shall contrast them with some of the finest of Lamartine, which have equalled but not exceeded them. But now mark the different style with which Madame de Staël treats the heart-stirring monuments of Roman greatness.

"At this moment St. Peter arose to their view; the greatest edifice which men has ever raised, for the Pyramids themselves are of less considerable elevation. I would perhaps have done better, said Corinne, to have taken you to the most beautiful of our edifices last; but that is not my system. I am convinced that, to render one alive to the charm of the fine arts, we should commence with those objects which awaken a lively and profound admiration. When once that sentiment has been experienced, a new sphere of ideas is awakened, which renders us susceptible of the impression produced by beauties of an inferior order; they revive, though in a lesser degree, the first impression which has been received. All these gradations in producing emotion are contrary to my opinion; you do not arrive at the sublime by successive steps; infinite degrees separate it from the beautiful.

"Oswald experienced an extraordinary emotion on arriving in front of the facade of St. Peter's. It was the first occasion on which a work of human hands produced on him the effects of one of the marvels of nature. It is the only effort of human industry which has the grandeur which charactarizes the immediate works of the Creator. Corinne rejoiced in the astonishment of Oswald, 'I have chosen,' said she, 'a day when the sun was shining in all its eclat to behold this monument. I reserve for you a more secret, religious enjoyment, to contemplate it by the light of the moon; but at this moment it was necessary to obtain your presence at the most brilliant of our fetes, the genius of man decorated by the magnificence of nature.'

"The Place of St. Peter is surrounded by columns, which appear light at a distance but massy when seen near. The earth, which rises gently to the gate of the church, adds to the effect it produces. An obelisk of eighty feet in height, which appears as nothing in presence of the cupola of St. Peter's, is in the middle of the place The form of obelisks has something in it which is singularly pleasing to the imagination; their summit loses itself in the clouds, and seems even to elevate to the Heavens a great thought of man. That monument which was brought from Egypt to adorn the baths of Caracalla, and which Sextus V. subsequently transported to the foot of the Temple of St. Peter; that contemporary of so many ages which have sought in vain to decay its solid frame, inspires respect; man feels himself so fleeting, that he always experiences emotion in presence of that which has passed unchanged through many ages. At a little distance, on each side of the obelisk, are two fountains, the waters of which perpetually are projected up and fall down in cascades though the air. That murmur of waters, which is usually heard only in the field, produces in such a situation a new sensation; but one in harmony with that which arises from the aspect of so majestic a temple.

"Painting of sculpture, imitating in general the human figure, or some object in external nature, awaken in our minds distinct and positive ideas; but a beautiful monument of architecture has not any determinate expression, and the spectator is seized, on contemplating it, with that reverie, without any definite object which leads the thoughts so far off. The sound of the waters adds to these vague and profound impressions; it is uniform, as the edifice is regular.

'Eternal movement and eternal repose'

are thus brought to combine with each other. It is here, in an especial manner, that time is without power; it never drives up those sparkling streams; it never shakes those immovable pillars. The waters, which spring up in fan-like luxuriance from these fountains, are so light and so vapoury, that, in a fine day the rays of the sun produce little rainbows of the most beautiful colour.

"Stop a moment here, said Corinne to Lord Nelvil, as he stood under the portico of the church; pause before drawing aside the curtain which covers the entrance of the Temple. Does not your heart beat at the threshold of that sanctuary? Do you not feel on entering it, the emotion consequent on a solemn event? At these words Corinne herself drew aside the curtain, and held it so as to let Lord Nelvil enter. Her attitude *was so beautiful in voing so that for a moment it withdrew the eyes of her lover even from the majestic interior of the Temple.* But as he advanced, its greatness burst upon his mind, and the impression which he received under its lofty arches was so profound that the sentiment of love was for a time effaced. He walked slowly besides Corinne; both were silent. Every thing enjoined contemplation; the slightest sound resounded so far, that no word appeared worthy of being repeated in those eternal mansions. Prayer alone, the voice of misfortune was heard at intervals in their vast vaults. And, when under those stupendous domes, you hear from afar the voice of an old man, whose trembling steps totter along those beautiful marbles, watered with so many tears, you feel that man is rendered more dignified by that very infirmity of his nature which exposes his divine spirit to so many kinds of suffering, and that Christianity, the worship of grief, contains the true secret of man's sojourn upon earth.

"Corinne interrupted the reverie of Oswald, and said to him, 'You have seen the Gothic churches of England and Germany, and must have observed that they are distinguished by a much more sombre character than this cathedral. There is something mystical in the Catholicism of these Northern people; ours speaks to the imagination by exterior objects. Michael Angelo said, on beholding the cupola of the Pantheon, "I will place it in the air;" and, in truth, St Peter's is a temple raised on the basement of a church. There is a certain alliance of the ancient worship with Christianity in the effect which the interior of that church produces: I often go to walk here alone, in order to restore to my mind the tranquillity it may have lost. The sight of such a monument is like a continual and fixed music, awaiting you to pour its balm into your mind, whenever you approach it; and certainly, among the many titles of this nation to glory, we must number the patience, courage, and disinterestedness of the chiefs of the church, who consecrated, during an hundred and fifty years, such vast treasures and boundless labour to the prosecution of a work, of which nor of them could hope to enjoy the fruits.'"—*Corinne*, v i. c. 1.—*Blackwood's, Magazine, for June.*

The Revenge, 78, Captain Sir William Elliot, C. arrived from Malta on Sunday last, and on the followin day she came into harbour. The wind was short a the time, and when in the Narrows it came right-a-head there was no room to wear, and she was obliged to ancho and a signal was made for all boats to attend. Abo forty, of all sizes, were quickly around her, when a shift wind enabled her to get under weigh. She had howev tended with the tide, and it was highly gratifying to nu merous spectators to observe with what dexterity a hawse was got out of the stern ports as a spring to the cable, and her head brought towards the harbour's mouth; she then slipped, and run in under her fore topsail. On Tuesday Sir Philip Durham, the commander-in-chief, inspected the Revenge, and after witnessing the exercise of the great guns and cutlasses, with which he expressed his admiration, he assembled the officers, and addressed them nearly as follows:—"Sir W. Elliot, Captain Cole, officers, and gentlemen,—I have had sincere pleasure in inspecting your magnificent ship, and the order and discipline in which I find her reflect the highest credit that can be bestowed upon you; and from what I have seen to-day, it convinces me, that each person on board must have done his part to produce so perfect a model of what a British man-of-war ought to be, and I shall report what I have seen in the strongest terms." Sir Philip then addressed the marines in the following flattering way,—"Capt. Pilcher, officers, and men,—I have had so high a report made of yourself, the officers, and party you command, from Sir William Elliot, that it is needless for me to make any remarks upon the order and efficiency in which I find you, particularly when I see so fine a body of men before me. The marines have always done their duty, and I am satisfied, whenever an opportunity offers itself, they will not be found wanting. The admiral then addressed the seamen by saying. "My lads, your ship does you the greatest credit. You have shown me you can furl your sails, and work your guns; and tell all your shipmates from me, that it will only be necessary for them, when they are paid off, if they want another ship, to say they belonged to the Revenge, Capt. Sir William Elliot, and they shall have the finest ship fitting out in this harbour; they require no other certificate." The admiral paid the boatswain a handsome compliment on the beautiful appearance of the rigging, and then left the ship, and sailed out to Spithead in his yacht, for the purpose of inspecting his Majesty's ship Larne. It was at first intended that the Revenge should be paid off all standing, as her rigging and appointments are in the most perfect condition; but the dock yard officers having found that she requires a new lower deck, and that her masts are shook, she was this afternoon ordered by telegraph to be stripped and paid off into ordinary.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Coffee.—The French chemists have recently analysed several varieties of coffee, the result showing that the berry from Martinico contains the largest proportion of the active principle, or coffeine, as it is called The coffees may be classed in the following order, according to the relative quantity of coffeine which they contain:—Martinico, Alexandria, Java, Mocha, Cayenne, and St. Domingo.—*Morning Herald.*

A SHILLELAH.—"Well, I picked out one that looked to my liking—a good, substantial stick, with an ivory top to it, for I seen that the goold-headed ones was so dear I could't come up to them; and so says I, 'give us a howld of that,' says I, and I took a grip of it, I never was so surprized in my life. I thought to get a good, brave handful of a solid stick; but, my dear, it was well it didn't fly right out of my hand almost, it was so light. 'Phew' says I, 'what sort of a stick is this?' 'I tell you its not a stick, but a cane,' says he. 'Faith, I believe you,' says I. 'You see how good and light it is, says he. Think of that, sir, to call a stick good and light—as if there could be any good in life in a stick that wasn't heavy, and could strike a good blow! 'Is it joking you are?' says I. 'Don't you feel it yourself? says he. 'Truth. I can hardly feel it at all,' says I. 'Sure, that's the beauty of it,' says he. Think of the ignorant vagabond—to call a stick a beauty that was light almost as a bulrush! 'And so you can hardly feel it?' says he, grinning. 'Yes. indeed,' says I, 'and what's worse, I don't think I could make any one else feel it either.' 'Oh. you want a stick to bate people with?' says he, 'To be sure,' says I. 'Sure what's the use of a stick?' 'Well, pick out the heaviest of them you plase,' says he, 'take your choice.' So I went polsing and rummeging about them, and if you believe me, there wasn't a stick in the whole shop, worth a kick in the shins, devil a one."—*Rory O'More, by S. Lover.*

HIGH-BRED TURKISH FEMALES.—"Their habits are, generally speaking, most luxurious and indolent, if I except their customs of early rising, which, did they occupy themselves in any usual manner, would be undoubtedly very commendable; but, as they only add, by these means, two or three hours of *ennui*, to each day, I am at a loss how to classify it. Their time is spent in dressing themselves, and varying the position of their ornaments; in the bath; and in sleep, which they appear to have as entirely at their beck as a draught of water; in winter, they have but to nestle under the coverings of the tandour, or in summer, to bury themselves among their cushions, and in five minutes they are in the land of dreams. Indeed, so extraordinarily are they gifted in this respect, that they not unfrequently engage their guests to take a nap, with the same *sang froid* with which an European lady would invite her friends to take a walk. Habits of industry have, however, made their way, in many instances, even into the harem; the changes without have influenced the pursuits and feelings of the women; and utter idleness has already ceased to be a necessary attribute to the high-bred Turkish female.—*Times.*

A TENDER PROPOSAL.—On board the Thalia came also Miss Warren; regarding whom there is the following pleasant tale. After the war between the English of Bathurst and the King of Barra, two years ago, there, was a great "palaver" held on the north side of the river: at which were present. Admiral. Mrs., and Miss Warren, the Governor of Bathurst, &c. The King advanced to the conference with a large concourse of people; and, before him, was carried a drum made of a large barrel, with sheep-skins at both ends. His sable majesty was dressed in a long tailed red coat, with white trousers, but without shoes, and had a tuft of feathers in his curly locks. Matters were amicably arranged between the high contracting parties and, after an exchange of presents, the King, looking at Miss Warren in a complacent manner, said to the Admiral, "I wish to make your daughter a queen; will you leave her in Barra.?" Of course the royal proposal was politely declined.—*Alexander's Colonies of Western Africa.*

An old Connecticut was one day pursued by some impudent young rogues, who cried after him. "Parson M——, parson M——, did you know the devil is dead?" He turned round, shook his gray head, and spread his hands over them, saying, in tones of compassions, "Poor fatherless children!"

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